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A Whisper to a Newly-Married Pair.

(Continued.)

ON PRUDENCE AND DECORUM.

I cannot express the great dissatisfaction I feel at hearing married women laugh at and ridicule ladies who are advanced in life, and still remain single—females who probably in every respect are decidedly superior to the lady who treats them with contempt, and who perhaps remain single merely because they possess more delicacy of mind, and are not easily pleased in the choice of a partner. Various are the causes which may occur to keep a woman single: duty, prudence, and, not unfrequently, constancy to a beloved object; while a host of misses, strangers to sentiment, delicacy, and to good sense, merely from their eagerness to become wives, rush into the chain of Hymen, and inconsiderately link themselves in the same moment to matrimony and misery, in the form of some *petit maitre* or antiquated beau.

Some wives, in order to display their own superiority to their husbands, are very fond of lessening and undervaluing the merit of other wives: be above such paltry artifice; it is both ungenerous and unprincipled.

Should you, gentle lady, be in the decline of life, allow me to bring to your recollection the emphatical address of St. Paul to aged women, where he charges them to teach the young women to be sober, to love their husbands, to love their children, to be discreet, chaste, keepers at home, good, obedient to their own husbands, that the word of God be not blasphemed. (*Tit. ii.* 4, 5.)—When the apostle speaks of keeping at home, he seems impressed with the calm, unobtrusive retirement of that domestic sphere which Providence and nature have assigned to women. Strongly, indeed, does he seem influenced by it when he says, She that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth (1 *Tim. v.* 6.)

Chapter IV.

ON DOMESTICT ECONOMY.

I would recommend every woman, if possible on her marriage, to get some knowledge, though ever so trifling, of cookery. Believe me, the little unavoidable demands on her husband's purse, to which a wife is so frequently compelled to have recourse, is very apt to create bickering and discord; and that at the very moment perhaps when all is peace and harmony between them: and when once good humor is put out of its way, it is not such a very easy matter, rely on it, to bring it back again to its old course.

Conscientiously manage your husband's property, and shun every approach to extravagance. The domestic economy of a family is (as an admired writer remarks) entirely a woman's province, and furnishes a variety of subjects both for good sense and good taste. The want of economy has involved thousands in misery; and in those houses where extravagance is predominant, little is beheld but disorder and confusion. Their families are, in general, as dissipated and thoughtless as themselves. Harmony and decorum, with their inseparable companions peace and happiness, are guests that find within such walls neither residence nor repose.

In regard to money matters, some wives seem to think that all is gain which they can get in any way from their husbands; without ever considering that the state of *his* purse is a matter of equal consequence to both.

Particularly avoid every thing like extravagance. I really think a great deal of money is frequently expended in buying things which, after a while, we find we could have very well done without.—The pleasure of getting a great bargain often induces people to part with their money; while the old adage, "Take care of *pence*, the *pounds* will take care of themselves," is either not remembered at all, or, if it does occur to the mind, is allowed to have but little influence.

Be extremely regular as to bills, payments, &c. You cannot think how much trouble may be avoided by regularly weekly payments. It is sometimes very difficult to ascertain the correctness of a bill when allowed to lie over even for a month, and the delay constantly subjects you to imposition.

Much, indeed, will attention to order and regularity contribute to the comfort of your husband. Men particularly love neatness, tidiness, and method: any thing soiled or out of place discomposes them; and a littered room will often make them peevish.—Meals should always be ready at a stated hour; a little decision and firmness will soon make your servants punctual. Rise *early*; give your orders *early*; breakfast *early*; be ready to sit down to your work-table *early*. Doing much before twelve o'clock gives you a command of the day, and gets you through it with ease. But, adieu to all this order and regularity, if you are fond of lying in bed! "Eight hours sleep," say our physicians, "are quite enough:" and the woman who prefers her pillow to the numerous advantages which early rising produces, would not, I fear, have strength of mind to perform more important duties. An hour rescued from sleep does wonders, and your health is much benefitted by it. How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard? When wilt thou arise out of thy sleep? Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep: so shall thy poverty come as one that traveleth, and thy want as an armed man. (*Prov. vi.* 9—11.)

"Do not defer till to-morrow what may as well be done to-day," says the old proverb. If you have a letter to write, why not do it to-day as well as to-morrow? If you have a visit to pay, why not do it to-day as well as to-morrow? &c. &c. "To-morrow, believe me," says a most useful writer of the present day, "comes *loaded* with duties of its own. And when it does arrive, we always feel pleased at not having it encumbered with the business of yesterday."

Few things please a man more than seeing his wife not able and clever in the management of her household. A knowledge of cookery, as well as every other branch in housekeeping, is indispensable in a female; and a wife should always endeavor to support with equal applause the character of the *lady* and the *housewife*. "I tell you, my good madam," says a humorous character, "when your husband comes home hungry at five o'clock, he won't look very pleasant at being put off with music, sentiment, and poetry, instead of a comfortable dinner. Bless my stars! I have known some ladies, who could play a fine tol lol on the piano, talk with you all day long about poetry and history, and gabble Italian and French like a monkey; and yet if the husband of one of them asked for a beefsteak for dinner, mercy me! she doesn't know whether it should be roasted or fried, or if he wished for a venison pasty, the accomplished lady is equally ignorant whether paste be made with butter or mutton suet! I can't abide such balderdash!"

A woman should endeavor to wield her needle, and to manage her scissars, with dexterity and cleverness. This is the peculiar province of a female; great comfort and economy are derived from it; and a man is always pleased at seeing his wife thus employed. Solomon in describing an excellent woman, makes her particularly expert at her distaff and spindle. And all Homer's lovely matrons—

"Deck'd with the freshest tints of beauty's bloom,
Bend o'er the distaff, or direct the loom."

"A woman's greatest praise does certainly consist in the order and management of her *family*; and when much of her time is spent in visiting and company, what but anarchy and confusion at home must be the consequence? If we could but see the *inside* of some fashionable houses, how much would surprise and reflection be excited! The mistress perhaps at the theatre or a card-party; servants drunken, extravagant, criminal; children receiving their very first impressions from the oaths and improper conversation of these servants; *there*, meat perishing which might have fed the hungry; *there*, garments moldering which might have clothed the naked: in one place, filth and nastiness concealed; in another, valuable furniture tossed about without decency and without care. No fortune can answer such immoderate expenses; no comfort can consist with so much disorder. A good woman looketh well to the ways of her household, and all her family are clothed in scarlet. (*Prov. xxxi.*)

Chapter V.

ON DRESS.

Let me entreat, gentle lade, that your dress may be expressive of delicacy and purity of mind. *Behold a woman in the attire of a harlot!* exclaimed the wise man on beholding an indecorous dress. And surely when a woman appears in public with a bare bosom, exposure of figure, perhaps with rouged cheeks, it cannot be acting too severely to adopt the same language, and cry out in disgust, '*Behold a woman in the attire of a harlot!*' What! a *wife* a *mother*, in such a dress! O all ye feelings of virtue and propriety, rescue our matrons from the degradation! Would they but reflect for a moment, "could women in general," as Mrs. H. More says, "know what was their real interest, could they guess with what a charm even the *appearance* of modesty invests its possessor, they would dress decorously from mere self love if not from principle. The designing would assume modesty as an artifice; the coquette would adopt it as an allurement; the pure as her appropriate attraction; and the voluptuous as the most infallible art of seduction."

There is not an hour in the day in which a man so much likes to see his wife dressed with neatness, as when she leaves her bed-room, and sits down to breakfast. At any other moment *vanity* stimulates her efforts at the toilette, for she expects to see and to be seen; but at this retired and early hour, it is for the very sake of cleanliness, for the very sake of pleasing her husband, that she appears thus neat and nice. Some one says, "A woman should never appear untidily or badly dressed, even in the presence of her husband." While he was your lover, what a sad piece of business if he caught you dressed to disadvantage!—"O dear, there he is, and my hair all in papers; and this frightful unbecoming cap! I had no idea he would have been here so early; let me off to my toilette!" But now that he is your husband, "Dear me, what consequence? My object is gained; my efforts to win him, and all my little manœuvres to captivate, have been successful, and it is very hard if a woman is to pass her life in endeavoring to please her husband!" I remember greatly admiring a lady who lived among the mountains, and scarcely saw any one but her husband. She was rather a plain woman; and yet when she sat to breakfast each morning, and all the day long, her extreme neatness and attention to the niceness of her appearance, made her quite an agreeable object; and her husband loved her, and would look at her with more pleasure than at a pretty woman dressed soiled and untidily: for believe me, those things (though your husband appears not to notice them, nor perhaps is he himself conscious of the cause) strongly possess the power of pleasing or displeasing.

I have a great dislike to see a woman's dress exceed the expense which I know her husband can afford. Fine laces and silks and scanty purse are ill-matched associates. When I hear a woman of small fortune say her pelisse or lace cap cost a large sum, I at once think it a libel not only on her understanding but her principles.

I will now conclude this subject with the apostle's sentiment, when speaking of Christian wives: Whose adorning, says he, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel; but let it be the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price. (1 *Pet. iii.* 1, 3, 4.) These words "a *meek* and *quiet* spirit" make at this moment a most powerful impression on my mind, and have excited the following reflections, to which, gentle lady, I beg to direct your attention. It is not to be supposed the apostle alluded to the meek and quiet spirit which is so often produced by nature, or constitution, or perhaps by insensibility, and which costs us nothing to attain. O no! this meekness and quietness he speaks of must be the effect, not of constitution, but of principle; not of nature, but of grace. I know many women who would be gentle Pagans as well as gentle Christians; who would be meek if there was no Bible, and amiable if they were ignorant of the being of a God! And though characters of this kind are interesting & valuable for the sake of society, they are certainly not the description of females who are in the sight of God of great price. The word *quiet* has an extensive meaning, and refers not so much to *temper* as *resignation*. St. Peter evidently intends by this word to express a quiet acquiescence, a patent resignation, an uniform composure to the painful but inevitable evils inflicted on us by the hand of God. He refers to that calmness of spirit which *is not easily provoked, which beareth* ALL *things, and endureth all things*, which subdues the risings of anger and resentment, and calls down divine help to sooth the heart which nature would fain agitate and discompose. He means that *meek and quiet spirit* which bears with the perverse and unreasonable tempers of those with whom it may have to deal, and which checks at once every inclination to a fretful or an angry reply; which quells the first advances to repining, produces *content in whatsoever state God has placed its possessor*, and enables the person who is under its animating influence to bear all the small interior crosses of the day with that fortitude and equanimity which is one of the distinguished characteristics of true Christianity, and such only can be the *meek* and *quiet* spirit which the apostle would consider as meriting his high encomium.

(To be continued.)

A novel and curious exhibition has just been opened in New-York, which is thus described in the Commercial Advertiser. The Chess-Player is the same which has astonished and baffled the most skilful players of that game in Europe.

AUTOMATON CHESS-PLAYER.—The first exhibition of Mr. Maelzel's Wonder of the World, took place last evening in the spacious hall attached to the National Hotel, and was witnessed by from two to three hundred spectators, who departed equally astonished and delighted. We have not room this evening for a full account of the exhibition, but must despatch it briefly. The wonderful figure whose movements, has baffled the inquiries of the learned and curious of Europe for many years, sits by a table in an erect attitude, with great gravity and composure. He is in Turkish costume, with a long heavy black beard, and large grey eyes. The table stands upon castors, and was repeatedly moved about, showing conclusively that there was no connection with any other apartment, but that the machine is perfect in itself. Two accomplished chess-players played jointly against him, but were beaten with great ease. When he check-mated them, he articulated "*echec*," with the promptness of an accomplished player; and when false moves were made by his antagonists, he rapped upon the table with his right hand and shook his head in displeasure, while with his left he replaced the chess-men as they stood before. He looks around upon the audience occasionally, but intently upon every movement in the game, his eyes moving with the quickness of life. But wonderful as this part of the exhibition is, it is not the whole of it. There is the automaton trumpeter, an elegant figure in the military costume of the French lancers, who blows the French and German Ordinance in the greatest perfection, with the accompaniment on the piano forte. We never saw or heard a living and breathing trumpeter who could compare with him. Then we have another wonder in the automaton rope dancers. Hunter, great as he is, is a clumsy fellow in comparison with these little fellows upon the slack rope; and were it not that with the chess-player, thought must in some way be made to counteract thought, we should put the rope dancers down as the greatest wonders. They execute the most surprising feats with the greatest agility, and without any apparent mechanism.

The Spanish Fleet.—We are informed by Captain Pitcher, of the schooner Magnolia, arrived on Saturday from St. Jago de Cuba, that he met the Spanish fleet of eight sail of men of war from Havana, with troops, going into that port on the 19th ult. Rice $5½; Flour $18; Pork $14; Beef $10.

Savannah Georgian.

From the National Journal of Friday.

Among the numerous misrepresentations put forth to the world by the opponents of our present Chief Magistrate, one of the most gross and palpable is, "that all or nearly all his nominations and appointments to important offices," are "from the federal party." Such is the language of the *New Hampshire Patriot*. The editor of that paper is really without excuse for making an assertion so utterly unfounded, and one which the most common attention to facts must have convinced him was unfounded. What are the facts? The following are all "the appointments to important offices" which have been made by Mr. Adams, at present within our recollection:

Mr. Clay, to be Secretary of State.
" *Rush*, Sec'ry of the Treasury.
" *Barbour*, Secretary of War.
" *King*, Minister to Great Britain.
" *Everett*, Minister to Spain.
" *Poinsett*, Minister to Mexico.
" *Anderson*, Minister to Panama.
" *Sergeant*, Minister to Panama.
" *Hughes*, Charge to the Netherlands.
" *Somerville*, Charge to Sweden,
" *Williams*, Charge to Guatemala.

Of these *eleven* citizens, *nine* have been long known to the public as firm and decided republicans. Mr. King has been called a federalist; but he was commissioned by *Washington*, and again by *Jefferson* to negotiate with the same government to which he is now sent by Mr. Adams. And, six years ago, he was appointed by the republican state of New York, as one of its Senators in Congress, and pronounced a fellow-laborer with the patriot *Tompkins*, in redeeming the "dearest interests" of our country during the late war, and worthy of "the highest testimonial of republican confidence and respect." Mr. Sergeant, by whatever name he may be called, is, on all sides admitted to be a man of eminent abilities, a most excellent citizen, and an honest patriot.

Such are the *facts*. But *two* out of the *eleven* persons appointed by Mr. Adams to "important offices" have ever been even *called* federalists; & those two are men whom their republican fellow citizens have delighted to honor. Yet has the editor of the New Hampshire Patriot stigmatized "all or nearly all" Mr. A's important appointments as federal! Let our fellow citizens of N. Hampshire beware of such misrepresentations.

We remember to have seen, some weeks ago, in a Southern paper, a paragraph giving a *report* that the President intended to remove the present Secretary of the Navy, and to put in his place Mr. Sanford, of New-York. The paragraph went on to pronounce Mr. Sanford "a professed federalist," and then followed a pathetic regret "to see Mr. Adams *lean so much to men of that stamp*."—Here was fabrication upon fabrication. In the first place, the report of the President's intention to remove the present Secretary was fabricated: in the next place, Mr. Sanford, well known as a firm and uniform republican, was, with the same disregard of truth, converted into "a professed federalist;" and lastly, as the climax of fabrication, was a whining Jeremiad, that the President should "*lean so much* to men of that stamp."

If misrepresentation could render an administration unpopular, we might have something to fear for the present one; but as we have the fullest confidence in the maxim, that "*truth* is great, and will prevail," we entertain no doubt that the administration will triumph over the artifices of its enemies.

A gentleman remarked one day at a Coffee-House, when it rained exceedingly hard, that it put him in mind of the general deluge. Zoons, Sir, said an old campaigner, who stood by. Who is that? I have heard of all the generals in Europe, but him.

BALTIMORE, April 20.

Latest from the La Plata and the Pacific.

The brig Corporal Trim arrived here last evening from Buenos Ayres, whence she sailed on the 16th Feb. To the polite attention of Thos. G Reybern, esq. who came passenger in this vessel, we are indebted for a regular file of Buenos Ayrean papers to the 15th of February inclusive.—All the American vessels in the port there previous to the sailing of the C. T. from which we infer that a notice of the blockade of the port had been transmitted from the admiral of the Brazilian blockading squadron. The only vessel in the port was the Hamburg ship Urania. The late hour at which the papers came to hand enables us only to present our readers with the following translations hastily rendered:

NAVAL ACTION.—The hostile fleets have already had an engagement, the official account of which we find in the *Mercantil* of the 11th February. It is as follows:

"*Official letter from Don Guliermo Brown, commander in chief of the Buenos Ayrean squadron, to the commandant general of the navy.*

SIR—I communicate to your Excellency, with the most profound grief, the events of this day. At 6 A. M. I sailed in pursuit of the enemy, and at half past 2 P. M. came up with them, in sight of Colonia; without however being accompanied by the *Balcarce* and the gun boats. I waited for them, but the weather did not permit them to come up. I then opened a fire upon the enemy, and compelled him to bear away. I also bore away, and then the action commenced. This corvette, the "*Twenty-fifth of May*," was compelled to sustain, singly, a very heavy fire from the three corvettes of the enemy for about one hour—the *National Congress*, *Argentine Republic*, *Belgrano* and schooner *Sarandi*, being to leeward, and could not therefore take part in the engagement.

"Seeing that the united fire of the enemy was directed against this vessel, I ordered her to join the rest of our squadron, for the purpose of repairing the damages we had already sustained. In this I succeeded, but the slow progress of the gunboats, and my anxiety to preserve them, brought on another engagement, which commenced at 5 P. M. On this occasion I was aided by the *National Congress*, because as I passed her, I complained of her recent conduct.

"Our loss consists of one man killed, four wounded, and some injury done to vessel and rigging. But the circumstance I most regret, is, my not being able to take some of the enemy's vessels, which was prevented through a want of co-operation on the part of my squadron.

"I highly commend the commander and officers of this vessel, the officers of marines and surgeons, and also the entire crew. May God preserve your Excellency, &c. On board the flag ship "*Twenty-fifth of May.*" Feb'ry 9, 1826, at half past 8 P. M."

W. BROWN.

A paragraph in the Mercantil states that "the Brazilian corvette Liberal and brig Caboclo, suffered much damage in the engagement. It is impossible to ascertain the killed and wounded, but it must be considerable, because we have been assured that Com. Brown's ship fired twice to the enemy's once.

The following note from the commander of one of the Buenos Ayrean vessels of war appears in one of the papers, two days after the action detailed above:

To the Public.—Whereas the official despatch of admiral Brown detailing the late engagement with the Brazilians, tends to prejudice the public mind against the officers of the vessels under his command; and being by them judged to have an impolitic and immoral tendency; the public are respectfully solicited to suspend their opinion until the sentence of the Court of Inquiry, about to be instituted, be pronounced.

WM. R. MASON.

Com'g the brig Congreso Constituyente.

Under date of Feb. 11, it is stated that an American brig from Baltimore was spoken on the preceding Tuesday, near the Point of Santiago. She was seen afterwards going down the river, and it was supposed she was ordered off by the blockading squadron. A French frigate was near the Chica Bank on the 7th Feb'ry, bound to Buenos Ayres.

On the 14th Feb'ry, the Brazilian squadron was not in sight of Buenos Ayres. It was reported that the Brazilian post at the Island of Martin Garcia, mouth of Uruguay, had been strengthened by fresh troops.

A letter from Monte Video, under date of Feb. 4, announces the arrival there of 400 ragged Brazilian soldiers, many of whom were fishermen from St Catalina, who had been pro'd away by force. Gen. Lecor had received orders to give up his command to Gen. Magnesse, and to return to Rio. This order was complied with in the presence of about 2000 soldiers. The letter says, that a revolution must take place at Montevideo, if Gen. Magnesse exercises his authority with too much rigor. The whole Brazilian force in Montevideo amounts to about 3500 men.

Another letter from the same place, under date of Feb. 11, says—The day before yesterday there was an action at the foot of the mountain, in sight of this town. The Brazilians had 28 killed and 13 wounded. The Orientalists lost 13 men. Gen. Lecor is to embark on the 15th inst.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 13.

By the French brig Faune, from Montevideo, we learn that the Brazilians sustained considerable loss in the late action—particularly the *Liberal*, which was much cut up. It appears that what admiral Lobos most regretted was the loss of the commander of the brig "29th August."

COLOMBIA.

By the schr. John & Joseph, at this port yesterday morning from Laguayra, we have received [illegible] Caracas papers to the 23th ult. inclusive. In the Colombiano of the last date is the following paragraph:—

By a Danish man-of-war lately arrived at Laguayra, we learn that a considerable French and Spanish squadron was lately seen off Martinique. Rumor is as usual busy in imputing their presence to the most ominous causes. It seems probable however, that the Spanish vessels, consisting of a line-of-battle ship and two frigates, with some smaller vessels, is the squadron under the command of Admiral La Borde, which left Havana some time back to reconnoitre our ports, and more particularly that of Carthagena, in consequence of the rumored expedition preparing there against that Island. The French ships, we imagine, must be the anpual squadron which the French government is in the habit of dispatching to the West Indies, with a view, we conceive, of exercising and improving its navy.

A private letter from St. Thomas however states, that the Governor of that Island has received a letter from the Governor of Martinique, announcing that the former might shortly expect a visit from his friend, Admiral Duperre, *on his voyage to Porto Rico, with a view of garrisoning that island with French troops.* This garrison, we fear, would bode us no good. It would essentially infringe on that neutrality to which France has bound herself, by placing the Spanish troops now in that Island at the disposal of the Spanish Government; and the principle, if once admitted, would doubtless extend itself to the Havana, with still worse consequences to us.

Meditation and prayer are among the holiest and most sacred enjoyments in the life of a Christian; they constitute the food which nourishes his soul—form the link which unites him to the Creator. It is in such exercises that he cherishes his hopes, strengthens his faith, and enkindles his zeal. In the estimation of him who thus habitually communes with his God, the vicissitudes of time are lighter than a withered leaf borne on the winds of autumn. Sublunary grandeur is a vain and empty dream; its greatest enjoyments vanish, to which he is rapidly hastening; its sweetest music is discord in comparison with that of celestial voices in which he is soon to mingle; its affections are but for a moment, and will speedily yield before that weight of glory, which has been purchased for him; he is a sojourner in this vale of tears, and his sufferings do but make him more anxious to reach that better land where all tears are dried up, & every sorrow soothed to tranquility for ever.

18th Congress...1st Session.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, April 17.—In the Senate on Saturday, the motion submitted by Mr. *Randolph*, to change the rule which gives to the President of the Senate the appointment of all committees, was agreed to, by a vote of 40 yeas to 2 nays. The motion in relation to the Journal of the Senate, was adopted by a vote of 34 to 7. The Judiciary Bill was passed, and returned to the House of Representatives, for their concurrence in the amendment changing the arrangement of the several circuits. The vote on the final passage stood—yeas 31, nays 8. The Senate concurred in the resolution fixing the day of adjournment on the 22d of May next, so that the present session will expire on that day.

In the House of Representatives Mr. *Tucker's* resolution to adjourn was taken up, and after attempts to postpone and lay it on the table, in each of which the vote was taken by ayes and noes, it finally passed, fixing on Monday the 22d of May, by a vote of 149 to 29. An interesting message was received from the President, in answer to a resolution of the House, communicating a report from the Secretary of State, and copies of the correspondence, showing what ministers from other foreign courts are expected to attend at the Congress at Panama. In committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. *Verplanck*, Mr. *Carter* and Mr. *Wickes*, spoke in favor of the amendment to the original resolutions.—*McLane*, of Delaware, obtained the floor for to-day, in order to reply to the arguments against his proposition. After he shall have concluded, Mr. *Cook* has given notice of his intention to move to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the subject; and then, in the House, in order to ascertain the opinion of the majority as to the propriety of continuing the present discussion, to move to lay the resolutions on the table.

The hour of meeting was fixed at ten o'clock during the remainder of the session.

TUESDAY, April 18.—In the Senate, the greater part of yesterday was passed in the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee of the Whole on the state of Union was occupied about five hours in the discussion of the Panama Mission.—Mr. *McLane* and Mr. *Forsyth* occupying the floor during all that time, except for a few minutes while Mr. *Cook* made his promised motion for the committee to rise, with a view to terminate the discussion. On this question the ayes were 62—noes 82. It is probable that the House may now be occupied for two or three days longer before any decision will be made.

WEDNESDAY, April 19.—In the Senate yesterday the bill altering the time of holding the session of the Supreme Court of the United States was passed to a third reading. The resolution submitted by Mr. *Branch*, in relation to the power of the Executive to appoint certain public ministers, was taken up, when Mr. *Mills* spoke against it, and Mr. *Randolph* in favor.

In the House of Representatives, Messrs. *Thompson*, of Pennsylvania, *Garasey*, of New-York, and *Ingham*, of Pennsylvania, severally addressed the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the Panama Mission, the two former gentlemen, being in favor of the Mission, and the last gentleman against it. Mr. *Buchanan* then offered an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. *McLane*, as a modification to his amendment. Some brief discussion took place on a motion that the Committee rise; and after that had succeeded, on another motion to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the resolutions. This last question, on which the ayes and noes were taken, was negatived by a vote of 79 to 108.—A very general disposition to put an end to the discussion prevailed, and there is no doubt, if the amendment of Mr. *Buchanan* had not been offered, that the debate would have been brought to a termination last night. It is understood, however, that the question will be taken to-day.

An interesting communication was received from the War Department, on the subject of the Florida Indians, which will be found in another column.

THURSDAY, April 20.—In the Senate yesterday a good deal of discussion took place on the bill to authorize the claimants of certain lands in Florida, known as "Forbe's Purchase," to institute suits against the United States, which resulted in laying it on the table. The resolution of Mr. *Branch* was resumed, and Mr. *Randolph* spoke in favor of it from 1 until after 7 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, after a little preliminary business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Messrs. *Archer*, of Virginia, *Dorsey*, of Maryland, *Stewart*, of Pennsylvania, *Sawyer* of North Carolina, *Worthington*, of Maryland, and *J. Johnson*, of Kentucky, severally addressed the Committee on the Panama Mission. On motion of Mr. *J. S. Barbour*, the Committee then rose.

FRIDAY, April 21.—In the Senate yesterday the resolution offered by Mr. *Barton* was adopted, Mr. B. accompanying it with some appropriate explanatory remarks. A number of bills were passed to a third reading—for the relief of Wm. P. Gould; for the relief of Otway Burns; for the erection of a Custom-House at Newport, R. I. for the exemption of the Students of the Columbian College from militia duty; and for the appropriation of $6000 for the repair of the Post Road from the Chatahouchie to Line Creek, in the State of Alabama.—The adoption of the new rule proposed by Mr. *Benton*, it thus appears, has a very salutary operation, by enabling the Senate to proceed in the consideration of private bills until 1 o'clock, reserving the subsequent part of the day for the discussion of important subjects. The consideration of Mr. *Branch's* resolution was resumed; and Mr. *Harper*, Mr. *Tazewell*, and Mr. *Chandler*, spoke in favor of it, and Mr. *Lloyd* against it.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the question on the Panama Mission was decided, in committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. *McLane's* amendment was negatived. In the House, however, the question was again taken, and the amendment was carried by a vote of 99 to 94. On motion of Mr. *T. P. Moore*, of Kentucky, the House then adjourned. The motion pending when the House adjourned, was to lay the resolution and amendment on the table.

SATURDAY, April 22.—In the Senate, the several bills ordered to a third reading on Thursday, were yesterday passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The greater part of the day was passed in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the motion made by Mr. *Powell*, of Virginia, on the preceding day, to lay the resolution and amendments on the subject of the mission to Panama on the table, was negatived. The question was then taken on the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as amended by Mr. *M'Lane*, and the resolution was negatived by a vote of 143 to 54.

The House then, on motion of Mr. *M'Lane*, of Delaware, went into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill making appropriation for the Mission. A proposition was made to amend the bill, by Mr. *Saunders*, of North-Carolina, by reducing the sum allowed for the outfit of Mr. Anderson, from $9,000 to 4,500, but it was not sustained. Mr. *M'Duffie* then moved to strike out the enacting words, and spoke at some length on the subject, but after some explanations and rejoinders, the motion was negatived, (the ayes and noes being called,) by a vote of 133 to 61. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

New-Orleans papers to the 24th ult. have been received at Baltimore. The rise of the western rivers had thrown much produce into the market and business was active.

By accounts from the Ohio country, we learn that an unusual quantity of snow and rain had fallen on the high lands, during the month of February, in consequence of which, all the rivers connected with the Ohio, and the latter itself, had risen in a manner unexampled for twenty years past. At Louisville, the water is said to have overwhelmed the streets—at Shippingport, the second stories are flooded—at the mouth of Cumberland, the water had risen 16 feet higher than ever before remembered.

We counted yesterday four and twenty steam boats at the landing. Most of them are large, and many entirely new. On board of them, 400 men probably find employment. This is a navigation truly national, and deserving of all encouragement.

Creek Treaty.—We said, a few days since, that we were at some loss to ascertain by what means "the Supplementary Article to the Creeek Treaty has been accomplished." We have since learned, that Col. Benton collected the Indians into his room; and that he frankly represented to them, that it would not be *advantageous* to themselves (existing circumstances all considered) to hold land longer in Georgia. This argument prevailed; and the Supplemental Article was adopted. We understand, certainly, that the Georgians have *all the land*; and that the ratification is merely suspended, to do something for the *McIntosh Party*. We trust, therefore that this source of litigation is dried up; and peace restored to Georgia, the United States and the Creeks.—We do not understand, what arrangement is made as *to the Creeks and Alabama*.—[*Enq.*

THE LATE DUEL.—After publishing the official statement concerning the late duel between Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph, the Washington Telegraph adds, that "justice to Randolph, to Virginia, and to the people, requires more. The challenge was sent by Mr. Clay to demand satisfaction for words used by Mr. Randolph in debate, and without specifying the particular language excepted to. Mr. Randolph immediately determined to acept the challenge. He called on Colonel Benton, and after ascertaining that *that* gentleman was a relative of Mr. Clay, told him that he could not ask him to be his friend on the field. But, Sir, said he, I have come to make you the depository of my confidence, to be used by you at the time when in your opinion, it shall be proper to disclose it. I now say to you, he continued, Mr. Clay has challenged me. I have no explanation or apology to give. I have determined to accept his invitation. I will receive his fire, without returning it. I am alone: If I fall, there is no wife or children to mourn my loss. Mr. Clay is a husband and father, and I can never consent to make a widow and orphans." A week interposed. Colonel Benton, as the relative of Mr. Clay, and the personal friend of Mr. Randolph, endeavored to adjust the difficulty.—His efforts were ineffectual. They met on the field, and what there transpired is related in the official account, except that after the first fire, when Colonel Benton united with Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Johnston to stop the affair, Mr. Randolph told him that it was not his intention to kill Mr. Clay; "that he would not have seen Mr. Clay fall dangerously wounded for all the land upon the king of rivers & its tributary streams."

Senatorial Dignity.—A letter from Washington of March, 30 says—

"Last Friday Mr. Randolph came into the Senate Chamber with a red flannel hunting shirt on his arm.—He made a motion to adjourn, on account of its being "good Friday." While the motion was under consideration, well, said he, "I believe I will put on my shirt," and he did put it on and wore it as long as he continued in the Chamber. His attachment to this garment proceeds, I suppose, from the fact, to which he often alludes in his speeches, that his father raised 'a hunting shirt company,' at the commencement of the revolutionary war.

Shocking.—There seems to have been more mischief going on at Washington the present season, than we hereabouts are aware of. In the Missouri Advocate of the 18th of February, it is stated that an attempt had been made upon the life of the Hon. D. P. Cook, member of Congress from Illinois, by a Senator of the United States, who, as it is said, discharged a horse-pistol at the head of Mr. C. while he was in bed at his boarding house. Fortunately the ball lodged in his pillow. It is intimated that the Senator (we forbear to name him) was intoxicated at the time. The affair is said to have taken place on the night of 13th of January.—When this shocking and disgraceful story first appeared, we could not believe it. But the Advocate of March 4, in reply to a correspondent, re-affirms the fact, declaring that "ample confirmation of the truth of the report has been received, accompanied with the particulars of the occurrence, exceedingly mortifying to their pride as citizens of Missouri." We refrain from comment at present, further than to say that a gentleman of high respectability from Washington, of whom we made inquiry upon the subject, informs us that there was a whisper at the capital about that time, that something of the kind had taken place.—[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From a gentleman who was at Washington about the time the above occurrence took place, we learn (says the Philadelphia Gazette) that a coloring has been given to it which facts do not warrant. It was a mere *frolic*, though it was near being attended with fatal consequences.—The two gentlemen have long been intimate friends, and their intimacy still continues. One of them, in sport, to alarm the other, discharged the pistol, the ball of which went nearer the head of his friend than was desired or intended, a circumstance which, however, does not reflect on his credit as a marksman as he took his aim through a *board partition!*

From the manner in which the Missouri editor treats the subject

we are inclined to suspect that he is trying to make a political handle of it, both the gentlemen being, we believe of opposite politics to himself. The unpleasant feelings naturally produced in the mind of the Senator by the fact of his sport proving nearly fatal to his friend, ought not, however, to be aggravated by ill advised newspaper paragraphs.—He is, we understand, a very worthy man.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, April 29, 1826.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop RAVENSCROFT, attended by the Rev *John Avery*, arrived in this place on Friday the 21st inst. He delivered two sermons on Saturday, and confirmed seven persons; on Sunday he also delivered two sermons and administered the sacrament.

For sound doctrine and powerful reasoning, we have seldom if ever heard the Bishop's sermons surpassed. He is very impressive in his delivery; and withal, his language is so plain as to be easily comprehended by the most illiterate minds. We believe there was not one that heard his discourse, but went home gratified. They left here on Monday last for Edenton.

The Superior Court for this County, commenced in this place on Monday last, and adjourned yesterday—Judge Nash presiding.

We are indebted to Capt. Gillett, of the schr. Rainbow, arived here yesterday from Jamaica, for a file of the Port Royal Gazette to the 1st inst. They contain no news. We shall probably make some miscellaneous extracts from them hereafter.

The Rev. HENRY HOLMES will preach in the Court-House in this place to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

COMMUNICATED.

Act of Humanity.—Robert Bailey of Nixonton, in this county, gave up his negro man Will last winter to embark for Liberia with his wife, who was sent from this place to Norfolk and sailed in the Indian Chief. Some years ago, he gave upwards of $400 for said negro, and could have sold him when he gave him up for some considerable amount.

Latest from France.—The packet ship *Don Quixote*, capt. Clark, which arrived at N. York the 19th, sailed from Havre, on the 16th, and has furnished Paris papers to the 15th ultimo. They however contain no news of interest.

The French Stocks were at 96.80.

It is said the Greeks have assured the British government that they will listen to no proposition for peace that is not based upon their entire independence.

Latest from Europe.

By the British ship Marmion, captain Petre, arrived at Philadelphia, we have London dates to the 20th of March, and Liverpool to the 22d.

The king of Portugal died on the 9th of March.

The King of England has been ill. The reports of his illness had an effect on the funds, and on the 19th of March his physicians began to publish daily bulletins. After this he grew worse, but the bulletin of the 20th of March, the last received, says, "his majesty is convalescent."

Letters from Holland of the 14th, state that the funds were advancing, and that there was a general improvement in trade, particularly in the demand and in the prices of coffee.

St. Petersburgh Journals to the 28th of Feb. contain not a word of political intelligence. The Emperor continues to bestow favors on those who exerted themselves on the occasion of the late commotion.

The York Gazette reports that a lady just recovered from an illness of a few weeks, has presented her physician with a check on her banker for 5000 dollars.

There was a plan on foot for establishing a telegraphic communication, between Liverpool and Manchester, whereby the merchants in one town may convey information to the manufacturerers of the other, in the space of 30 minutes.

An article dated St. Petersburg, March 4, announces the arrival of the Duke of Wellington in the city on the preceding day. His Grace had immediately an audience of the Emperor and Empress, to whom he delivered the "condolence and felicitations" of the King of England. No allusion is made to the political object of his grace's mission.

LONDON, March 29.

The Etvile dated yesterday, which we have received this morning by express, announces the death of the King of Portugal, intelligence of which reached Paris by a telegraphic dispatch.

On the 4th inst. his majesty was attacked with an apoplectic fit together with epilepsy. On the 5th and 6th the malady increased to such a degree as to create the greatest alarm for his life.

"After the crisis of the 6th, his majesty experienced no new attack till the 9th, when his malady returned with augmented violence, to which the King yielded, and laid down his life on the 10th, at six in the evening.

"At the departure of the Courier, the Princess Isabella Maria, eldest daughter of the King acted as Regent.

"It was not by the telegraph, as the Journal des Debats says, but by a courier sent to the Portuguese embassy, that the news of the late King's illness was received.

"John VI King of Portugal, emperor of Brazil, was born May 13th, 1767. From 1792 he governed in the character of regent, in the name of the Queen, his mother, who was affected with mental alienation. He succeeded her in 1817, and was crowned at Rio de Janeiro, to which place he had retired on the invasion of Portugal by Bonaparte, who, in the hope of seizing his person, lost no time in proclaiming, that the house of Braganza had ceased to reign. John VI. while still but prince of Brazil, married in 1790; the infanta Charlotte Joachimia, daughter of King Charles IV. of Spain.

"The Infanta Isabella Maria, who now acts as regent, is the fourth daughter of John VI. She was born July 4, 1801.

"One of the papers asserts, that, by the treaty of commerce between France and Brazil, the duties on French merchandize are reduced 15 per cent. We think this journal is ill informed on this subject, and that the commerce of France will be placed on the footing of that of the most favored nation, with, probably, the single exception of Portugal."

From France.

Paris papers to the 14th March have been received by the ship Don Quixoite at New-York from Havre.

We learn with pleasure, that the Greek Government, in an official interview and conversation with Mr. Stratford Canning, gave him distinctly to understand, that they would listen to no propositions for a termination of the war from the Ottoman Porte, or permit that power to have any agency in whatever may concern the independence of Greece. This is spirited, and to the point, and carries with it an assurance of success, which recent events in that country warrant.

From Russia there is nothing further. Silence and mystery still shroud the unaccountable & strange events of the imperial succession.

Troops have been prepared, and some of them marched, from Austria for the frontiers of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The French papers speak of a commercial treaty, concluded with Brazil, but contain nothing official.

PARIS, March 12.

The affairs of Greece present a more favorable aspect every day; their success is confirmed by letters from all quarters. The capt. Pacha owed his safety to a steam boat, which received him at the moment the frigate he commanded was blown up. It appears that Colocotroni is actually master at Trippolizza, the garrison of which he put to the sword. Ibrahim has retired to Navarino.

The Greeks are desirous of giving Ipsilanti such powers as shall enable him to act with greater promptitude and vigor, and prevent the other chiefs from dividing into parties.

The city of Prevesa has been laid waste by an earthquake.

It is said that the Pacha of Egypt has refused the Porte to undertake another expedition.

The naval victory of the Greeks before Missolonghi is confirmed by the way of Smyrna, and also the following facts. The Turkish fleet was put to flight by 27 Greek vessels, and Missolonghi relieved—the Turkish troops on land having deserted for want of food. The English have established themselves in the Island of Petrano, (near Missolonghi) hitherto uninhabited, and have made it a depot of provisions and munitions of war. The insurrection at Negropont is supported by Col. Fabvier—all these facts are also stated in the Trieste Gazette.

BRAZIL.—The Adriana at Philadelphia, in 27 days from Pernambuco, makes the following report:—

The Emperor left Rio de Janeiro, the 3d of Feb. convoyed by a powerful force of his own, and a French frigate that volunteered on the occasion. He was accompanied by the Empress, their eldest daughter, and the Vis Countess de Santos. The Emperor thinks perhaps to gain the affections of the Bahians by doing just as he does at *home*. He left an infant as Regent during his absence! He had appointed a minister to meet the Congress at Panama to support the principles of European Legitimacy and the Holy Alliance. It is needless to remark that his Majesty shews a contempt of public opinion quite worthy the stock from whence she sprung. He was also expected at Pernambuco, and considerable preparations were consequently made for his reception: a Palace had been fitted up, &c.

He continued pressing for the service most severely, daily, indeed you might say hourly: lots of miserable looking wretches were seen passing through the streets of Pernambuco, flanked by Negro Soldiers, (loaded with heavy irons) destined for the army; these were the Emperor's volunteers.

The province of Pernambuco has suffered much for the two last seasons on account of the drought, scarce any rains have they had, and should another season pass over without them, the country would be wretched indeed. Many have died in the interior from actual starvation. Hundreds are daily flocking into the sea ports begging with the most desponding looks, the smallest pittance.

Weekly Summary.

The discussion on the Panama Mission has, at length, been brought to a termination.

Adjournment of Congress.—Both Houses of Congress have adopted a resolution fixing the 22d day of next month for the termination of the present session.

The bill to incorporate the Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road Company, has passed the third reading in the senate of the Legislature of N. York, and only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

Letters from Antigua and St. Croix, state that the influenza prevailed to such a degree, that the labors on many of the plantations were suspended.

Water Boring in Alexandria.—The workmen have got to the depth of 440 feet; water is within about 32 feet of the surface of the earth. The specimens of stratum for the first 150 feet, are the same as those of 440 feet; alternately varying from clay to sand, of various casts and colors.

The Philadelphia papers give currency to a rumor that Colonel Burr has proceeded to Washington, with the intention to call Mr. Randolph to account for having termed him a *scoundrel* in one of his speeches in the Senate which has been published in most of the newspapers.

We learn from Washington that the Creek Treaty was confirmed by the Senate of the United States, on Friday last, by a vote of 39 to 8.

The Secretary of War has ordered a survey of the proposed route of the Canal, contemplated to connect the Potomac and Pathpsco, to be made by the United States Engineers, and Dr. Wm. Howard of that corps will be detached on this service.

Mr. Loyall has been elected to the Virginia Legislature from Norfolk borough by *one vote* over Mr. Steed.

American Clerical Biography.—It is announced that the Rev. Dr. MORSE, of New-Haven, Conn. intends publishing a series of volumes, one every year, under the above title. Its object will be to collect and put into a form for preservation and use, facts and information, now scattered in many ancient and scarce books, of unpublished MSS. and records respecting men of the clerical profession of all denominations in this country, from its first settlement to the present time.

Letters from Rome state, that the young Prince of Plombino, son of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Lucca, has just married the daughter of the Duchess of Florida, widow of King Ferdinand, of Naples.

The University of Tubingen, in 1818, had six hundred and ninety-seven students.

The Medical Society of the State of New-York have awarded to Daniel L. M. Peixotto, M. D. of the city of New-York, a premium of fifty dollars, or a golden medal of equal value, for his dissertion on Hooping Cough.

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, of the District of Colombia, has in preparation, a work entitled "*Recollections of Washington.*" It is to comprise the private memoirs of the Father of his country, derived from the authentic records of those who were his comrades in war, and the friends of his fire side in peace.

The new novel by the author of Rejected Addresess, entitled Brambletia, or the Cavaliers and Roundheads, has been put to press by Wells & Lily, of Boston.

Splendid Theatre.—It is stated in the New-York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette, that the Bulls Head property has been purchased for the purpose of erecting a Theatre, to be under the management of Mr. Gilfert, and which, it is said, will be completed and opened in September next. The front of the building is to be 75 feet in breadth, to be built of marble, with stately porticos: the depth of the building is to be 163 feet. The spot chosen is a beautiful one.

Senor RIVADAVIA has been elected President of the Buenos Ayrean Republic.

The Albany Daily Advertiser says, that when the bill to provide for the safety of passengers by land and water was under discussion in the New-York Assembly, on the 10th inst. there were *one hundred and seventy-seven* speeches made. *Thirty-two* speeches more were made on the same day on the "Dog Bill," making a total in one day, on two bills, of *two hundred and ninety speeches!*

A memorial asking the aid of Congress in improving the navigation of the Hudson river, near Albany, has been adopted by the Common Council of that city.

The Richmond Whig says—"We have it from unquestionable authorty, that Mr. WIRT declines the appointment offered him in the University of Virginia. From what we learn, we think there is little or no doubt that the next choice of the visiters will fall upon JOHN TAYLOR LOMAX, Esq. of Fredericksburg, a gentleman, from his sound legal attainments, fine judgment, and range of general acquirements, well fitted for so arduous & responsible a station."

Arrival of the Brandywine.

The U. S. frigate *Brandywine*, Capt. REID, anchored off Sandy Hook, on Monday morning last. We learn, (says the American,) that the Brandywine left Port Mahon on the 28th Feb. Officers and crew in good health.

We understand that Capt. W. Bradford Shubrick, is appointed to the sloop of war the Lexington, lately launched, and now ready for sea, in New-York.—The Lexington is a noble ship of her class, and it is thought that she will carry the commissioners to the Congress of Panama, to Chagres, before she proceeds to some more permanent duty.

[*American.*

An Ohio paper mentions that the canal loan of that State of $1,000,000 would be taken by the capitalists in Philadelphia, at an interest not exceeding 6 per cent.

Miss Andrews, of Chillicothe, Ohio, is the fortunate holder of the 15,000, dollar prize in the last Literature Lottery, class No. 2. drawn on the 5th inst. in New-York.

The prize of ten thousand dollars, drawn on the 8th inst. in a Rhode Island Lottery, we understand is owned by a Mr. Sweetser, an industrious shoe-maker at South Reading, Ms.

There are in the city of Paris, only 520 watch-makers, who employ 2056 workmen, and produce annually 80,000 gold watches, 40,000 silver watches, and 15,000 clocks, the whole worth about 19,765,000 francs.

The bill reported by Mr. Woodbury of the United States' Senate, repealing in part the duty on imported salt, provides, that, for one year after the 31st day of December next, the duty imposed shall be fifteen cents per bushel; and that, after the 31st day of December A. D. 1827, the duty shall be ten cents per bushel and no more.

[*Philadelphia Gazette.*

It is a fact worthy of record, that the disease called the *Influenza*, which was felt in every part of the United States during the last winter, has extended its effects to the Island of Cuba. Captain Mansheim, of the brig Native, which arrived on Friday from Havana, informs us, that when he sailed, there were supposed to be at least *forty thousand* persons sick with this complaint. The symptoms of the disease were similar to those in this part of the country.

[*N. Y. Gazette.*

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated March 16th, to a respectable house in this city.

"St. Croix will make a good crop this year, but the restrictions on our commerce with America are very embarrassing. There are not, and there will not be, vessels here sufficient to take one third of the crop to Denmark; and the price of permission to ship to America, besides the general export duty, has risen to 10 per cent. The Americans are rejoiced to learn there is a commercial treaty about to be performed at Washington, between the United States and Denmark. They presume it will embrace the colonies, with which almost all our trade is carried on, and that the inconvenient and impolitic tax of sixths and tenths will at length be removed from us in the same manner as the government have now officially announced to the English, that it has been abolished as regards them, and as it has long since been abolished as regards all other nations. But as the law now stands, the capital of a citizen of the United States acquired in the island cannot be removed, without the payment of 10 per cent. and if he dies, his heirs are subject to a deduction of 25 per cent. besides heavy incidental charges."

Mr. *Wirt*, lately appointed Professor of law in the University of Virginia, has notified the Rector & Visitors that he declines accepting the appointment. Mr. *Lomax*, a distinguished member of the Fredericksburg bar, has since been invited to fill the vacant chair, and it is understood that he will accept the invitation. The high rank which this gentleman holds as a scholar and a jurist, warrants the expectation that he will discharge the duties of this important Professorship, with much ability, and with advantage to those who may attend his lectures.

[*Central Gazette.*

INDEPENDENCE OF CHILOE.

On the 14th of January, the expedition under the command of Don Simon Freire, Supreme Director of Chili, succeeded in establishing the independence of the Island of Chiloe. The loss of the Chilians was 16 killed and 76 wounded—The loss of the Royalists is not ascertained. On the 16th the Royalist Gen'l Quintinlla capitulated, delivering to the Patriots the batteries, cannon, arms, &c.

MARRIED,

At Eno Meeting House near Hillsborough, the 30th ult. SAMUEL PRITCHARD, of this county, to HARRIET PICKETT, daughter of Wm. Pickett of Orange county.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	56	60	65
Monday,	58	68	80
Tuesday,	73	81	71
Wednesday,	60	67	68
Thursday,	63	71	82
Friday,	57	59	59

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

APRIL 29, 1826.

ARRIVED.

24th. Schr. Fame, Curtis, from Scituate, Mass. in ballast.

" Schr. New Hope, Smith, from Providence, with bricks to H. N. Williams.

25th, Schr. Louisa, Lincoln, from Boston, with merchandize to A. Tucker and A. Williams.

26th, Schr. Washington, Toler, from New York, with merch'dze to H. Lockwood.

28th, Schr. Rainbow, Gillett, 23 days from Kingston, Jam. with rum, sugar & coffee to Wm. Messinger. Left but one American vessel there, which was the schr. Ann, of Newbern, Ham, to sail in 3 days.

CLEARED.

27th, Schr. Boston Packet, Fuller, for Barbadoes, with staves and shingles by A. Fobes, jun.

" Schr. May Flower, whiting, for W. Indies, with corn, staves and shingles by I. Fearing.

" Schr. Enterprise, Robertson, for W. Indies, with corn, staves and shingles by Wright & Williams.

DEPARTED.

27th, Schr. Louisa, Lincoln, for Plymouth, N. C.

To sail to-day, schr. Fame, Curtis, for Boston, with staves, bacon, &c. by A. Fobes, jun.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 casks Nova Scotia Potatoes,
N. England Rum in barrels,
10 cases of Hats, and
600 pounds of Cheese,
For sale by A FOBES. Jun'r.
April 29.

Blanks for sale at this office.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Once on the raging sea I rode—
The storm was loud, the night was dark;
The ocean yawned; and rudely blow'd
The wind that toss'd my found'ring bark.

Deep horror, then, my vitals froze;
Death-struck, I ceas'd the tide to stem;
When, suddenly, a star arose,
It was the star of Bethlehem!

It was my guide, my light, my all;
It bade my dark forebodings cease,
And through the storm's and danger's thrall,
It led me to the Port of Peace.

Now, safely moor'd my perils o'er,
I'll sing, first in night's diadem,
Forever and forever sing,
The Star—the Star of Bethlehem!

H. K. WHITE.

THE WILDERNESS.

There is a wilderness more dark
Than groves of fir on Huron's shore;
And in that cheerless region, hark!
How serpents hiss, how monsters roar!

'Tis not among the untrodden isles
Of vast Superior's stormy lake,
Where social comfort never smiles,
Nor sun-beams pierce the tangled brake:

Nor is it in the deepest shade
Of India's tyger-haunted wood;
Nor Western forests, unsurvey'd,
Where crouching panthers lurk for blood:

'Tis in the dark *uncultur'd soul*,
By education unrefin'd—
Where hissing malice, vices foul,
And all the hateful passions prowl
The frightful *wilderness of mind.*

OSBORN.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—Hitherto the protection of our Courts under this knotty point of law and morals, has been claimed exclusively by deserted females. At the present Circuit Court, however, in this city, Judge Walworth presiding, —a veteran swain named Crawford, not numbering less than 74 winters —and somewhat addicted to asthma and apoplexy, brought his suit for damages sustained in disappointment and tortured feelings, against a fair maiden of 65, whom he had wooed and won, but who at the very moment that was to make him happy—when cake, bridegroom, and the nuptial torch were all ready, and the two latter burning—revoked her promise, and left him a heart-broken lover obnoxious "to the scorn and what is worse, the pity of the world." This cruel she is named Benford, & against her the complaining antient Cupid asked the vengeance of the laws. The case excited not a little merriment, and occupied the court all day. The jury brought their verdict into court yesterday morning—It was for the plaintiff, and mulcted the fair deceiver in $200 damages and the costs. So ladies take warning.—[*American.*

The Panama Mission! the Panama Mission!—Our eyesight is completely tired of seeing these words staring us in the face in every paper from Washington for two months together, and now when we had begun to hope we should see no more of it, behold the *Panama Mission* still before our eyes. What interest does a national Bankrupt law possess in the consideration of certain members of Congress, or what the new organization of the Judiciary, or the adoption of measures for the relief of the officers of the Revolutionary army, what interest do any of these or all of them together or any other possess compared with one that enables an opposition to thrust a thorn perpetually in the President's side?

[*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

Distance to which Sand and minutely divided Matter may be carried by Wind.—On the morning of the 19th of January last, Mr. Forbes, on board of the Clyde, East Indiaman, bound to London, in lat. 10 deg. 40 min. W. and about 600 miles from the coast of Africa, was surprised to find the sails covered with a brownish sand, the particles of which, being examined by a miscroscope, appeared extremely minute. At 2 P. M. the same day, some of the sails being unbent, clouds of the dust escaped from them on their flapping against the masts. During the night, the wind had blown fresh N. E. by E. and the nearest land to windward was that part of the African coast lying between Cape de Verd and the river Cambia.—May not the Seeds of many plants, found in remote and newly formed islands have been thus conveyed?

WALKING

Is the most perfect exercise for the human body; every artery, from the heart to the extremities, propels the blood quicker and more equally in walking than in any other exercise. The blood is drawn from the head and upper parts, where it is most slow and languid, and is circulated with rapidity to every part.

Something New.—A log was bro't to the Saw-mill of Capt. James Johnson in Weston, a few days since; after sawing off the butt they discovered that they had sawed in two a *whole pack of Cards;* ninety grains were counted from the cards to the outside of the log; they must therefore have been deposited there ninety years since; they were perfectly sound, and but a very little soiled and would have been as good as new had they not been cut in two by the saw.—[*Bridgeport paper.*

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, April 29, 1826.

Bacon—7 a 8 cents per pound.
Butter—25 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 50.
Do. Apple—60 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 100
Do. New-England, 42 a 45.
Gin—Country, 45.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per keg $7.
Whiskey—35 a 38 cts.
Corn—per bushel 75 cents.
Wheat—60 a 62½ cts.—none.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 42 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—8 a 9 cts. per pound.
Coffee—17 a 18 cts.
Flour—new per bbl. $6 50.
Lard—per pound, 8 a 10 cts.
Meal—per bushel, $1.
Molasses—per gallon, 29 a 30 cts.
Pork—per bbl. $10 a 13.
Sugar—per cwt. $9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 55 a 60 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, 75 cts.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

The annual meeting of the *Pasquotank County Colonization Society* will be held at the Court-House in this place on Wednesday the 3rd day of May next. Punctual attendance of the members is requested, to elect officers for the ensuing year; and all other persons friendly to the institution are invited to attend.

By order of the President,
J. C. EHRINGHAUS, *Secretary.*

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale
5000 lbs. old Jamaica Sugar, 15000 lbs. green Coffee, and a few hundred galls. old Jamaica Rum, which will be sold cheap for *cash.*

Lem'l C. Moore.
Elizabeth-City, April 22. Tf

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Family, Superfine, Fine and ✕ Middlings } FLOUR.
Mess, Prime and Cargo } PORK.

Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy, Coffee, Molasses, N. Orleans Sugar and a general assortment of *Dry Goods* and *Groceries*, to be sold very low for ready payment by the subscriber.

Mathew Cluff

PROPOSALS

BY JAMES A. PATTERSON,

For publishing in the town of Fayetteville, a Weekly Newspaper, under the title of the

North-Carolina Journal,

TO BE EDITED BY

JOHN A. CAMERON.

PROSPECTUS.

To a reading and intelligent community, it is deemed unnecessary to make an apology for calling their attention to the prospectus of a new publication like that of a newspaper. If that which we design publishing, and to which we respectfully invite public notice, be worthy of patronage, we shall confidently hope to receive it: if otherwise, as we shall not merit, so neither shall we expect it.

The *North-Carolina Journal*, will, it is hoped, be found an useful vehicle of correct and interesting information to all classes of readers in the community: The Merchant, the Agriculturalist, the Politician, the man of science and the polite scholar, will each find something to interest, instruct or amuse him. The earliest and most correct commercial intelligence which our means of information will afford to us, shall be given, and we shall enrich our columns with such essays on Agriculture, as shall be deemed most Judicious. Every aid which we can give the subject of Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures, when they are encouraged by Constitutional means, we shall most readily and cheerfully impart, but we are decidedly hostile to that system which would build up one branch of industry at the expence of others, or tax one part of the country for the benefit of another.

While we open our columns and invite free and full discussion on all subjects connected with the interests and happiness of society, it must be distinctly understood, that they are never to be defiled by any thing impure, irreligious, immoral or personal. We shall ourselves, on all proper occasions, speak of public men & public measures, with perfect freedom, but shall be careful never to wound the sensibility of private character.

Educated in profound veneration for the Federal Constitution, our regard for it has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. It is truly the sheet anchor of our political safety, and we shall ever cling to it with unceasing affection through every vicissitude. While it is administered in the spirit in which it was conceived, it cannot fail to secure to us peace and happiness at home and respectability abroad; but we are emphatically hostile to that latitudinarian interpretation which would make it mean any thing or nothing, as ambition policy or convenience might suggest. We are willing to allow a liberal exposition of the powers that are delegated, but shall ever raise our voice against the exercise of powers *not* granted.

With respect to the present administration we have only to say "that we shall judge of it by its fruits." while it aims at the honor and happiness of the country, and makes the Constitution its polar star, we shall award it the meed of our humble applause; but watching its course with the jealous eyes of freemen, we shall not fail to notice, and to mark with *sufficient distinctness* every aberration from that line which we think should be pursued.

It shall be a principal aim and design in the *Journal* to assert the claims which the state of N. Carolina has to a distinguished rank in the scale of the Union, arising from the considerations of her character, her mental, moral, and physical strength. In pursuance of this we shall endeavor to develope her resources, to demonstrate her capabilities, to make a faithful and just exhibition of her various claims to distinction, and to arouse the dormant spirit of her pride which has too long slumbered.

These are the leading subjects which our intended publication has in view. We wish to have a paper *devotedly* North Carolinian—breathing the same spirit which animated the patriots of Mecklenburg in 1775. We are attached to no men or set of men, and acknowledge no party but that of our country. If a generous public will uphold us in our undertaking we shall endeavor to answer their just expectations.

The *Journal* will be printed on an Imperial sheet with new type, and will be the largest and cheapest paper in the State.

☞ The first number of this paper will be issued on the 3d May, should the materials which are now preparing, arrive in due season.

*** Neighboring editors with whom we exchange, will oblige by giving the above an insertion or two.

March 22, 1826.

TERMS.

Three dollars per annum payable in advance. No subscriptions will be received for a less period than twelve months.

Elizabeth-City Academy.

The exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday next, the 6th of March under the superintendance of Mr. Philip B. Wiley.

Terms of Tuition as follows:

For Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, } $3 pr quar.
For Reading Writing Arithmetic English Grammar and Geography, } $5 pr do.
Languages - - - $7 50 pr do.

Payable in advance. For entrance apply to the subscriber.

By order
Benj. Sutton, *Sec'ty*
Elizabeth City, march 4. Tf

State of North-Carolina,
Pasquotank County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1826.

Caleb White, Admr. de bonis non, vs. William Overman. } ATTACHMENT.

In this case it appearing to the court that the Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star two months that unless the said William Overman appear and plead to issue at the next term of the worshipful court to be holden for said county on the first Monday in June next, that judgment will be taken against him by default.

Charles Grice, Clk.
Elizabeth-City, March 25. Nt

SALT and POTATOES
3000 bushels heavy Turks Island SALT,
AND
150 bushels POTATOES.
For sale by
Mathew Cluff.
march 18.

W. B. MICK

Having taken the store formerly occupied by Saml. Jackson, at the corner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the Eagle Tavern, offers a general assortment of GROCERIES called for in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining room as a Drug Store, & offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, for cash or produce in advance.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21.

JUST RECEIVED
Per Schr. Cranberry from St. Martins
21 Hogsheads prime Molasses, 1000 lbs. Sugar
For sale by
A. Fobes, jun.
April 15.

An Apprentice Wanted.

An industrious, well disposed lad of a respectable family, from 14 to 16 years age, will be taken as an apprentice to the printing business if immediate application be made at this Office. It is necessary that he should read well, and write a fair hand. Strict attention will be paid to his morals.

April 15.

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE firm of *Lemuel C. Moore & Co.* has been by mutual consent dissolved—It is therefore necessary that all accounts due them previous to the 1st day of April, should be closed forthwith, and all to whom they are indebted, will present their claims to L. C. *Moore* for settlement.

Lemuel C. Moore.
Alfred Moore.
Elizabeth-City, April 22. Tf

JUST RECEIVED.

40 bbls. Mountain Flour,
20 do. Alexandria superfine do.
10 do. Cross Middlings,
10 do. Family do.
10 do. Baltimore Howard do.
And in Store,
New Orleans sugar, molasses, Rum, whiskey, brandy, soap, Candles and New-York mess and Cargo pork.
For sale low for Cash.
Mathew Cluff.
Elizabeth-City, April 1. Tf

State of North-Carolina.

Thomas Gordan vs. Isaac L. Wilroy. } Camden county Court, February Term, 1826.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,
"*Levied on the Lands of Isaac L. Wilroy, &c.*"

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaac L. Wilroy the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that the said Isaac L. Wilroy have notice in the Elizabeth-City Star that unless he appear at the next Term of the said Court to be held for the County of Camden, at the Court House in Camden on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead to said attachment final judgment will be entered up against him.

Teste,
M. S. Lewis, Clk.
February 25. Nt

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale
THE PLANTATION
whereon he now lives, situated in the County of Perquimons, on the S. W. side of Little River, 4 miles from its mouth, containing about 300 Acres, 180 of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. It has on it a Dwelling House 30 feet long and 32 wide, well finished, a good Barn and other Out Houses.

ALSO—

A Store House, with a Ware and Smoke-House, about half a mile from the Dwelling. The stand for a Store is thought to be as good as any country stand in the District. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence.

William Reed.
January 28. Tf.

☞ The editor of the Elizabeth-City Star will publish this till forbid, and forward his account to me for payment. W. R.

NOTICE.

The subscriber at March Term, 1826, of Pasquotank County Court, qualified as administrator to the estate of *Peleg B. Hart*, dec.

All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated agreeable to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.
April 1.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has received and for sale
39 Puncheons retailing molasses,
10 bbls. of family Shads,
10 do. do. cut Herring
10 do. Tar,
5 do. Rosin,
3 do. Spirits Turpentine.
A. FOBES, jun.
April 7.

JUST RECEIVED
And for sale
95 barrels of Tar and 20 Hhds. of prime retailing Molasses
Alpheus Fobes, jun.
April 1.

HERRINGS.

20 barrels cut Herrings
Just received and for sale by
A. FOBES, Jun.
March 25.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets every first and third Monday night in Elizabeth City.